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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1917.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

No new points of infestation of the pink bollworm have been determined in Texas, and the clean-up work about Trinity Bay is being pushed as rapidly as available labor permits. The State of Texas is making arrangements in cooperation with this department for the establishment of cotton-free areas covering the infested districts to complete the work of stamping out and eliminating the pink bollworm.

The pink bollworm has been definitely determined on a large ranch at Santa Monica, Mexico, nearly opposite the port of Del Rio. This ranch was known to have been planted from seed originating in the Laguna, and on examination in September by Mr. Busck was found, as anticipated, to be badly infested with the pink bollworm. In accordance with the general cooperative scheme of control entered into with Mexico, it is anticipated that the cessation of the growth of cotton at this ranch can be brought about for a period of years.

An exploration has been made of cotton growing conditions about Tampico, Mexico, more particularly to trace, if possible, the origin of the cotton seed or cotton which may have led to the infestation at Trinity Bay, Tex. Apparently there is little or no cotton now grown about Tampico, and no record was found of the shipment of either cotton or cotton seed from Tampico since 1910. Such evidence is, however, merely negative, inasmuch as the records are undoubtedly incomplete and the growth of cotton in this region has been a variable factor.

(T. D. 37433). PLANT QUARANTINE.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT AND ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN BOND OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES BY QUARANTINE.

Treasury Department, *December 8, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing the entry for immediate exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of plants and plant products prohibited entry into

the United States by previous quarantine regulations, which copies have been forwarded by mail to all coast and border port collectors for proper distribution among the ports of your respective districts, and by which you will be governed. Additional copies may be had if desired.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

(T. D. 37440) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT. ADMISSION OF COTTON.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 15, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of the rules and regulations, revised by the Department of Agriculture July 18, 1917, effective August 1, 1917, which have been forwarded to you by mail for distribution among the ports of your respective districts, and by which you will be governed.

The regulations supersede those referred to in T. D. 36168 of February 15, 1916.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PERMITTED TO BE SHIPPED FROM HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES.

To the lists of fruits and vegetables hitherto permitted to be shipped from Hawaii to the United States, namely, bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts, there have been added lily root, ginger root, and "gobo." The latter is the root of the common burdock (*Arctium lappa* Linn.). It is cultivated by the Japanese, for the most part, on the Island of Hawaii, and it is understood to be popular among the Japanese as a vegetable. It is a common and undesirable weed throughout the United States, but these roots, imported as food, add no additional risk to this country. As cultivated by the Japanese, the roots of this plant attain a length of 2½ feet and have a diameter of about an inch. The inspection in relation to these and other roots is to determine their freedom from soil and that, as crated, they carry no risk of conveyance in packing, or otherwise, of fruit flies.

SWEET POTATO AND YAM QUARANTINE (FOREIGN).

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 29.

[Effective on and after Jan. 1, 1918.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that certain injurious insects, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, namely, sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.), occur in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, India, China, Cochin China, Friendly Islands, Sumatra, Formosa, Philippine Islands, Australia, Madagascar, and Liberia, and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), occurs in the Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Brazil, New Zealand, and Guam.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat., 315) do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the sweet potato weevils and the sweet potato scarabee mentioned above, to forbid the importation into the United States from the above named and all other foreign countries and localities of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.).

On and after January 1, 1918, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from the above named and all other foreign countries and localities, is prohibited, except for experimental

or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) of all varieties designated in this quarantine may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, October 20, 1917.

This notice of quarantine shall not apply to the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of December, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SWEET POTATO AND YAM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 30.

[Effective on and after Jan. 1, 1918.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, namely, the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby quarantine said Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and do prohibit, by this Notice of Quarantine No. 30, the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.).

On and after January 1, 1918, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move any sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) of any variety from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, regardless of the use for which the same are intended.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the plant products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of December, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area of stone or quarry products and of the plants and the plant products listed therein until such stone or quarry products and plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists'

stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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